

SECRET

CD NO.

SECRET

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/21 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000700010556-2

SECRET
S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

At present the country has a coal-mining machinery industry capable of meeting the challenge presented by the technical re-equipment and increased mechanization of the coal industry. The country's machine-building potential has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively. Coal-mining machinery plants put out five times as much machinery in 1950 as in the prewar period.

The introduction of new machines has made necessary a considerable improvement in the work of underground transport. During the postwar years, the volume of haulage by electric locomotive increased to 90 percent, as against 67 percent in 1940. Heavy belt conveyers have been designed to convey coal along sloping and horizontal drifts.

During the past 2 years, thousands of winches, conveyer systems, combines and cutting machines have been converted to remote control, and the operation of more than 1,000 drainage pumps has been automatized. Donbass mines are more highly mechanized than those in other coal basins of the country.

The USSR is faced with the task not only of increasing the coal output but also of improving its quality. In 1950, 2.6 times as much run-of-the-mine coal was processed as in 1940. Almost four times as many coal-cleaning plants are in operation now as before the war and twice as many screening installations. New methods of coal cleaning are being introduced, and considerable work has been done on the briquetting of lignite.

About 95,000 workers in the coal industry are regularly fulfilling their norm 150 percent or more each month. More than 95,000 have been awarded orders and medals for years of service and excellent work. The medal "For Restoration of the Donbass Coal Mines" has been presented to 44,000, and more than 17,000 have received the title of "Honored Miner."

The introduction of new machines has lightened the miner's work and enabled him to work more efficiently. Workers are transported to their working area in special mine cars along sloping and horizontal drifts for a distance of 375 kilometers. The miners' living conditions are constantly improving.

Despite the achievements of the coal industry, a number of mines are not meeting their planned quotas and owe the country a large amount of coal. The directors of a number of mines and sections are satisfied with average performance and are not taking the necessary steps to convert lagging enterprises into outstanding ones. In some mines and sections no effort is being made to convert on a wide scale to the cycle work schedule, and this interferes with labor productivity and the exploitation of new techniques.

There is still much to be done in the field of coal cleaning. New methods of coal cleaning should be introduced more rapidly to ensure a steady improvement in the quality of coals, particularly those types used for coking. The rate of coal briquetting also should be speeded up.

A number of construction organizations are using out-of-date methods, utilizing new techniques poorly, and not completing their quotas. One important task for workers in the coal industry is to overcome the lag in capital construction, and to speed up the putting into operation of new mines, coal-cleaning plants, and other structures as well as to improve the quality of construction work and lower its cost.

Workers, engineers, technicians, and employees of the coal industry have met Miners' Day with great successes but they still face many unsolved problems and considerable inner reserves of the enterprises still remain unexploited. -- A. Zasyad'ko, Minister of Coal Industry USSR

- 2 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET

SECRETS-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

DEPUTY MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY GIVES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION -- Moscow, Izvestiya,
26 Aug 51

The USSR coal output was 57 percent higher in 1950 than before the war. Workers in the coal industry mined more than 500,000 tons of coal above plan by Miner's Day. Labor productivity of the miners was 7.8 percent higher during 7 months of 1951 than in the same period of 1950.

More than a million miners were trained in different skills in various technical courses and special schools during the postwar Five-Year Plan. The number of mining tekhnikums of the Ministry of the Coal Industry increased from 28 in 1940 to 50 in 1951, and the number of students trained in them rose during that time from 7,000 to 50,000.

To assure complete mechanization of coal mining, it will be necessary to design many complicated machines and mechanical devices intended for very few or even for just one coal basin. To some extent this has already been done. For example, the Chinakal shield and the stope drill have been designed for the Kuzbass, the PK-2M drift-cutting machine has been constructed for the Moscow basin, and the special UKT combine is intended to work thin seams in the Donbass.

In the Donbass 780 mine faces have already been converted to the cycle work schedule with a consequent increase in coal output and labor productivity and a reduction in production costs. This work schedule is now being introduced widely in other coal regions of the country. By the end of 1951, hundreds of mine faces in the Moscow basin and in the eastern coal regions will have converted to the cycle schedule.

Widely developed socialist competition is the basis for further successes for the many thousands of coal miners. One coal combine operator in the Donbass is mining 13,000 to 15,000 tons of anthracite per month. In a competition between this operator and a combine operator of the Kuzbass, the latter broke all previous records by mining 20,050 tons of coal in a month.

The experience of the best groups of workers should be made available to all miners. Serious attention should be paid to lagging mines, sections, and mine faces since they are in constant need of concrete assistance. Outstanding mines of the Donbassantratsit Combine delivered 52,600 tons of coal above plan in July, but lagging mines, about one third of the total number, were 42,600 tons in arrears for the same month. The same situation prevails in many combines of the Donbass, Kuzbass, and other coal areas. Failure to complete the plan by lagging mines and sections is costing the country tens of thousands of tons of coal daily.

Construction work has developed on a large scale in the coal industry. In the first half of 1951 alone, constructors put into operation 11 new mines and coal pits with modern equipment, 150 cultural and social buildings and medical centers. By Miner's Day, 850,000 square meters of housing were completed. Construction enterprises have it within their power to fulfill the plan. Nevertheless, some of them lag. Among these are Glavvostokuglestroy (Main Administration of Coal Mine Construction in Eastern Regions), and the Rostovshakhtostroy (Rostov Coal Mine Construction), Cheremkovshakhtostroy, Raychikhuglestroy, Tulshakhtostroy, Tkibulshakhtostroy, Chistyakovshakhtovosstanovleniye (Chistyakovo Coal Mine Restoration), and Irtyshtuglestroy trusts.

Constructors in the coal industry must definitely improve their work, and assure the exceeding of the plan for constructing coal mines, coal-cleaning and briquetting plants, electric power stations, housing, and cultural and public buildings for the miners. -- D. Onika, Deputy Minister of Coal Industry USSR

- 3 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

SECRETS-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

COAL INDUSTRY WORKERS MAKE PLEDGES FOR LAST 4 MONTHS OF 1951 -- Moscow, Pravda,
26 Aug 51

Workers in the USSR coal industry state in an open letter to Stalin that the country received 11 percent more coal in 1950 than in 1949 and that labor productivity went up to 10.2 percent during the year. As a result of widely introduced socialist competition to complete the 1951 year plan ahead of schedule, the coal output for mines and pits of the Ministry of the Coal Industry was 8.3 percent higher for 7 months of 1951 than during the same period of 1950. By Miners' Day, 500,000 tons of coal above plan had been mined.

The Stalinugol', Kemerovugol', Karagandaugol', and Molotovugol' combines have considerably exceeded their obligations for above-plan mining of coking coal.

During 7 months of 1951 labor productivity rose 7.8 percent over the same period of 1950, including mines in the Donbass 8.6 percent, mines in the Kuzbass 6.7 percent, and mines and open pits in the Urals and Karaganda 9.6 percent.

The coal industry has assumed the following obligations for the last 4 months of 1951:

1. The mining of 700,000 tons of coal above plan.
2. The mining in addition of 200,000 tons of coking coal above plan.
3. An increase in labor productivity amounting in the fourth quarter 1951 to 11.6 percent above the same period of 1950 and resulting from the adoption of new techniques, increased mechanization of loading at the mine face, and increased conversion to the cycle work schedule.
4. Further reduction in production costs and improvement in the quality of coal.
5. A stepped-up rate in the construction of coal mines, open pits, coal-cleaning plants, housing, and cultural and public buildings; a speeding up in the exploitation of productive capacities by further extension of mechanization and improved utilization of equipment.
6. Completion of the 1951 plan ahead of schedule and the construction in coal-mining machinery and construction machinery plants of 7 million rubles' worth of products above plan.

In addition, construction of 48 coal-mining combines during the same period, exceeding the 1951 plan for an increase in labor productivity by 2 percent, and, by lowering production costs below the plan, assuring an additional saving of 7.3 million rubles in the case of coal-mining machinery plants and 2.3 million rubles in the case of construction machinery plants.

7. Completion of the plan for mechanical drilling in exploring coal deposits by 25 December 1951.

- E N D -

- 4 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**